(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस्पात विकास निधि से देश में स्थापित लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों के विकास और विस्तार के लिए ऋण देने का प्रावधान है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक एकत्रित कुल 4521.63 करोड़ रुपयों में से लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों को ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई है , और

(ग) ऋण की राशि पर ब्याज की औसत दर क्या है?

इस्पात मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री सन्तोष मोहन देव) : (क) और (ख) आधुनिकीकरण, अनुसंधान एवं विकास, पुनर्वास, विविधिकरण, नवीनीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन, संतुलन, क्षमता में परिवर्धनों, नये भारी निवेशों अथवा प्रमात्रा को पूरा करने के लिए किन्हीं अन्य कार्यक्रमों अथवा प्रौद्योगिकी अथवा लोहा और इस्पात के उत्पादन की क्षमता अथवा उनकी गुणवत्ता से संबंधित योजनाओं, परियोजनाओं तथा अन्य पूंजीगत खर्चो के लिए इस्पात विकास निधि से ऋण स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं। इस्पात विकास निधि की प्रबंध समिति निधि से ऋण हेतु आवेदनों पर गुण-दोष आधार पर विचार करती है । अभी तक इस्पात विकास निधि की प्रबंध समिति ने छोटे इस्पात संयंत्रों के विकास और विस्तार के लिए कोई ऋण स्वीकृत नहीं किया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Feed Stock Policy for the production of Fertilizers

519. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:
SHRI ISH DUTTA YADAV:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the feedstock policy of Government for the production of different varieties of fertilizers;

(b) whether the production of Naphtha in the country is in excess than that of consumption;

(c) if so, the quantity thereof;

(d) whether the same is going to be utilised for augmenting fertilizer production in the country;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKH AN SINGH YADAV): (a) Natural gas is the preferred feedstock for manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers. In view of the constraints on indigenous availability of natural gas, alternative feedstocks like naphtha have been considered for the establishment of new fertilizer units. The new naphtha based plants have provided for dual feedstock facilities so that they can switch over to gas as and when it becomes available. The existing gas-based plants have been advised to install facilities enabling them to use naphtha in case of limitations on gas supply.

(b) and (c) The production of naphtha in 1994-95 was 5.6 million MT, as against the consumption of 3.6 million MT during the same period.

(d) to (f) The following projects, based on naphtha as feedstock, are at present under implementation:

Sr. No.	Name of company and plant	Product	Capacity (in lakh MTPA)	Likely date of commissioning
(1)	MFL, Manali (Expn.)	Urea NPK	0.76 1.84	30.6.1996
(2)	FACT, Udyogamandal (New ammonia plant)	Ammonia	2.97	31.3.1997
(3)	IFFCO, Phulpur (Expansion)	Urea	7.26	20.4.1998
(4)	GSFC. Baroda	Ammonia	4.45	March, 1997
P)	Tala Chemicals Lid., Babrala (Expansion)	Urea	7.26	1999-2000

The following gas-based plants under implementation have provided for dual feedstock facility:

Sr. No.	Name of company and plant	Product	Capacity (in lakh MTPA)	Likely date of commissioning
(1)	IFFCO, Kaiol (Expn.)	Urea	1.50	1.9.1997
(2)	IFFCO, Aonla (Expn.)	Urea	7.26	1.1.1997
(3)	NFL, Vijaipur (Expn.)	Urea	7.26	1.1.1997
(4)	NFCL, Kakinada (Expn.)	Urea	4.95	Second half of 1997-98

Public sector/c:>opcrativc sector units under the administrative control of this Ministry have submitted the following project proposals under the prescribed two stage clearance procedure for setting up naphtha-based ammonia-urea plants with dual feedstock facilities.

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Project	Capacity (In lakh MT per annum)
(')	IFFCO	Grassroot Ammonia-Urea Project, Nellore	7.26
(ii)	NFL	Panipat Expansion Project	7.26
(iii)	KRIBHCO	3rd Ammonia-Urea Stream , Hazaria	7.26